Amendments to the Claims:

Please amend the claims as follows:

1 – 18. (Cancelled)

19. (Currently amended) A method of fixing a first part of a multi-part assembly to a second part thereof which comprises providing a fixation device having a ring body which is manufactured with an endless angular extent and an integrally formed breakable weakened zone therein, forming an axial split in the body at the weakened zone, and interposing the fixation device between the first and second parts such that the first and second parts are fixed together through the fixation device, in which the weakened zone is a structural discontinuity in the body, wherein the structural discontinuity is a notch, wherein the ring body has radially spaced-apart inner and outer circumferential surfaces, and wherein the notch extends from the inner circumferential surface to the outer circumferential surface.

20 – 23. (Cancelled)

24. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 19, in which the forming of an axial split in the body at the weakened zone gives the body a generally C-shape.

25. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 19, in which the fixation device consists of the ring body.

26 – 27. (Cancelled)

28. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 19, in which the fixation device is wedged between the first and second parts.

29. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 28, in which the fixation device is wedged between an outer surface of the first part and an inner surface of the second part.

30. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, in which one of the outer and inner surfaces is a re-entrant surface.

31. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 30 in which the re-entrant surface is the outer surface of the first part.

32. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, in which the inner surface is presented by a skirt of the second part which extends about the outer surface of the first part.

33. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 19, in which the first part has a longitudinal axis and the fixation device prevents removal of the second part from the first part in a first axial direction.

34. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 33, in which the first and second parts each have an abutment surface in abutting relation to prevent the second part being removed from the first part in a second axial direction.

35. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 19, in which the multi-part assembly is a product dispenser with the first part a product container.

36. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 35, in which the second part is an accessory of the dispenser.

37. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 19, in which the first part has a longitudinal axis, a lateral end surface, and a longitudinal side surface which extends towards the end surface in a first axial direction and which has a profile which tapers laterally outwardly in the first axial direction, and the second part has a longitudinal axis, a lateral surface and a longitudinal skirt, wherein the first and second parts are assembled with the axes aligned, the respective lateral surfaces in bearing relation and the skirt spaced laterally from the tapered profile of the longitudinal side surface of the first part, and the body of the fixation device is wedged in a radially expanded condition in the space between the skirt and the tapered profile.

38. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 37, in which the body of the fixation device is conjoined to the skirt.

39. (Currently amended) A method of fixing a first part of a multi-part assembly to a second part thereof which comprises providing a fixation device having a ring body which is manufactured with an endless angular extent and an integrally formed breakable weakened zone therein, forming an axial split in the body at the weakened zone, and interposing the fixation device between the first and second parts such that the first and second parts are fixed together through the fixation device, in which the weakened zone is a structural discontinuity in the body, wherein the structural discontinuity is a notch, wherein the ring body has radially spaced-apart inner and outer circumferential surfaces, and wherein the notch extends from the inner circumferential surface to the outer circumferential surface, wherein the axial split is formed by applying a radial force on the body.

40. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 39, wherein the radial force is a radial outward force.

41. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 39, wherein the radial force on the body is applied by radially expanding the fixation device by inserting a tapered structure into the body.

42. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 39, wherein the radial force on the body is applied by radially expanding the fixation device by inserting a radially expandable structure into the body and then causing the radially expandable structure to radially expand.

43. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 19, wherein the fixation device is moulded from a plastics material.

44. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 31, wherein the re-entrant surface is a tapering surface which tapers in a first direction and the fixation device is moved in the first direction over the tapering surface until it is wedged between the tapering surface and the inner surface of the second part.

45. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 19, wherein the ring body has radially spaced-apart inner and outer circumferential surfaces and the inner circumferential surface bears against an outer surface of the first part and the outer circumferential surface bears against an inner surface of the second part.

46. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 45, wherein the outer circumferential surface is conjoined to the inner surface of the second part.

47. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 19, wherein the second part is a cap slidingly received on the first part.

48. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 19, wherein the axial split is irreversibly formed in the body.

49. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 19, wherein the ring body has a longitudinal axis and a cross-sectional shape which is symmetrical about an axis which is transverse to the longitudinal axis.

50. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 28, wherein the fixation device is mounted to the first part, the second part is mounted to the first part to form a gap therebetween and the fixation device is wedged in the gap between the first and second parts.

51. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 50, wherein the axial split is formed prior to mounting the fixation device on the first part.

52. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 50, wherein the first part presents an outer surface facing the gap which tapers outwardly in a first direction and the fixation device is moved over the outer surface in the first direction until it is wedged in the gap.

53. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 52, wherein the fixation device is conjoined to the second part once wedged in the gap.

54. (Currently amended) A method of fixing a first part of a multi-part assembly to a second part thereof which comprises providing a fixation device having a ring body which is manufactured with an endless angular extent and an integrally formed breakable weakened zone therein, forming an axial split in the body at the weakened zone, and interposing the fixation device between the first and second parts such that the first and second parts are fixed together through the fixation device, in which the weakened zone is a structural discontinuity in the body, wherein the structural discontinuity is a notch, wherein the ring body has radially spaced-apart inner and outer circumferential surfaces, and wherein the notch extends from the inner circumferential surface to the outer circumferential surface, wherein the ring body has a circumferential wall, the circumferential wall having an axial dimension, and wherein the notch provides the ring body with a circumferential zone of reduced axial dimension.